FACT SHEET FOR STATE WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT NO. ST-9218

DRR FRUIT PRODUCTS

DATE OF THIS FACT SHEET – AUGUST 28, 2006
DATE OF EXPIRING PERMIT - SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

SUMMARY

DRR Fruit Products is seeking reissuance of its State Waste Discharge Permit No. ST-9218. The facility is located in Sunnyside, WA. The facility processes fresh and frozen apples and cherries for the institutional bakery trade. The quantity of processed apples and cherries is about 10,000,000 and 1,200,000 lbs, respectively. Apples can be stored and processed all year.

For the past 3 years, wastewater discharge flow averaged 31,950 cubic feet per month. Until recently, slurry from loading of waste apple pulp solids into an open truck was being washed into the stormwater system and ending up in a stormwater retention pond. The slurry is now being loaded into a closed sterile tanker for juice processing, which prevents spillage. However, this proposed permit will require preparation of a solids management plan. Although there have been numerous other minor violations, they did not cause treatment plant upsets or otherwise create problems for the Port of Sunnyside Industrial Wastewater Treatment Facility (IWWTF).

DRR Fruit Products began operation in 2001. Process updates have focused on reducing water wastage and improving solids handling.

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INTRODUCTION

This fact sheet is a companion document to the draft State Waste Discharge Permit No. ST-9218**.** The Department of Ecology (the Department) is proposing to issue this permit, which will allow discharge of wastewater to the Port of Sunnyside IWWTF. This fact sheet explains the nature of the proposed discharge, the Department's decisions on limiting the pollutants in the wastewater, and the regulatory and technical bases for those decisions.

Washington State law (RCW 90.48.080 and 90.48.160) requires that a permit be issued before discharge of wastewater to waters of the state is allowed. This statute includes commercial or industrial discharges to sewerage systems operated by municipalities or public entities which discharge into public waters of the state. Regulations adopted by the state include procedures for issuing permits and establish requirements which are to be included in the permit (Chapter 173-216 WAC).

This fact sheet and draft permit are available for review by interested persons as described in Appendix A—Public Involvement Information.

The fact sheet and draft permit have been reviewed by the Permittee. Errors and omissions identified in these reviews have been corrected before going to public notice. After the public comment period has closed, the Department will summarize the substantive comments and the response to each comment. The summary and response to comments will become part of the file on the permit and parties submitting comments will receive a copy of the Department's response. The fact sheet will not be revised. Changes to the permit will be addressed in Appendix D—Response to Comments.

GENERAL INFORMATION	
Applicant	DRR Fruit Products Company, Inc.
Facility Name and Address	DRR Fruit Products Company, Inc.
Type of Facility	Fresh and Frozen Fruit Processing
Facility Discharge Location	Latitude: 46° 18' 06" N Longitude: 120° 00' 40" W
Treatment Plant Receiving Discharge	Port of Sunnyside IWWTF
Contact at Facility	Name: Duane Wilson, General Manager Telephone #: 509-836-2051
Responsible Official	Name: Russell Lloyd Title: President Address: 9430 Schantz, Breinigsville, PA 18031 Telephone #: 610-395-6888 FAX # 610-395-6889

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION OF THE FACILITY

DRR Fruit Products was a new facility in the process of starting production at the time the current permit was prepared (June 2001.) Since beginning production, process updates have focused on reducing water wastage and improving solids handling. From December 2003 to March 2006, discharge flow averaged 31,950 cubic feet per month.

Industrial Processes

The facility processes fresh and frozen apples and cherries for the institutional bakery trade. Apples are peeled and cored and sliced or diced. Cherries are pitted, halved, or left whole. The fruit may be treated with a mixture of ascorbic acid, citric acid, salt, calcium chloride, sugar, or sodium metabisulfite. The fruit may also be processed without any additives.

Raw apples and cherries brought into the facility are approximately16,000,000 lbs and 1,600,000 lbs per year, respectively. The raw, unprocessed fruit is stored in a cold room.

The plant operates 10 hours per day and three to four days a week all year. The quantity of processed apples and cherries is about 10,000,000 and 1,200,000 lbs, respectively. Apples can be stored and processed all year.

Chemicals stored at the plant include: sodium hypochlorite (500 gallons), #2 diesel (100 gallons); and, less than 55 gallons of cooling tower treatment (CH^2O), white mineral oil #9, and, 20w motor oil. Other chemicals used include ascorbic acid, citric acid, calcium chloride, sodium chloride, sodium metabisulfite, and ammonia anhydrous (closed system refrigerant.)

Treatment Processes

The facility processing area has a system of floor drains that collect and transport process waste to a sump pump collection basin. The sump and gutter system have a 1600 gallon holding capacity. A flotation control turns the tank pump on when the tank fills and the wastewater is pumped to a solids reclaim reel which separates solids from the wastewater.

Apple solids sorted or discarded from the peeling, coring, and cutting processes are collected and shipped to fruit processors for pressing. Waste solids are intermittently picked up for cattle feed (no contract).

Wastewater is discharged to a sump and sampling station maintained by the Port of Sunnyside IWWTF. Because of groundwater quality problems below the sprayfield, the Port of Sunnyside has recently constructed two sequencing batch reactors (SBRs) at the IWWTF. The SBRs treat wastewater stored in the existing lagoons. Depending on time of year, the SBR effluent is either discharged to the sprayfield or to the Roza-Sunnyside Board of Joint Control Drain 33.4.

PERMIT STATUS

The previous permit for this facility was issued on June 1, 2001.

An application for permit renewal was submitted to the Department on March 2, 2006 and accepted by the Department on March 30, 2006.

SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE PREVIOUS PERMIT

During a compliance inspection conducted on September 27, 2005, it was discovered that slurry from loading of waste apple pulp solids into an open truck was being washed into the stormwater system and ending up in a stormwater retention pond. No action was taken by the Department because the operations manager intended to fix the problem immediately. Recently, the slurry has been loaded into a closed sterile tanker for juice processing, which prevents spillage. Plans are also being developed for pressing the juice onsite (Wilson, personal communication, 2006.)

During the history of the previous permit, the Permittee has had the following pollutant compliance violations:

Parameter	**Dates of violation**
Phosphorus, total	Jan 04, May 04, Aug 04, Feb 05, Aug 05, Dec 05, Jan 06, Mar 06
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	Jan 05, Mar 05
Flow	Jan 06

Although there have been numerous violations, they did not cause treatment plant upsets or otherwise create problems for the IWWTF (Farrell, personal communication, 2006.)

WASTEWATER CHARACTERIZATION

Pollutants were sampled and measured in the discharge by the Port of Sunnyside. At the time the current permit was issued, the Port of Sunnyside was discharging from a lagoon system to a sprayfield. Total and fixed dissolved solids were monitored to better estimate impacts to groundwater. The fixed fraction was approximately 24% for the past 3 years.

Measurements of pollutants reported in the permit application are shown below:

	Range		
Parameter	**Average**	**Maximum**	**Minimum**
pH, standard units	4.8	8.3	3.4
Total residual chlorine	Not reported	1.56 mg/L	0.65 mg/L
Total oil and grease		16 mg/L	
Chloride		70 mg/L	25 mg/L

The measurements reported in the last 3 years of facility monthly reports (March 2003 to March 2006) are summarized below:

	Concentration		
Parameter	**Average Monthly**	**Maximum**	**Monthly Minimum**
BOD (5 Day)	2814 mg/L	8751 mg/L (Daily)	804 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	137 mg/L	993 mg/L (Daily)	33 mg/L
Total Dissolved Solids	4640 lb/month	10,400 lb/month	1200 lb/month
Fixed Suspended Solids	1120 lb/month	2,480 lb/month	322 lb/month
Flow	31,952 CF/month	55,500 CF/month	10,900 CF/month
Phosphorus, Total (as P)	2.32 mg/L	12.4 mg/L (Daily)	0.01 mg/L
Total Kjeldahl N	9.1 mg/L	92.9 mg/L (Daily)	1.6 mg/L

PROPOSED PERMIT LIMITATIONS

State regulations require that limitations set forth in a waste discharge permit must be based on the technology available to treat the pollutants (technology-based) or be based on the effects of the pollutants to the IWWTF. Wastewater must be treated using all known, available, and reasonable treatment (AKART) and not interfere with the operation of the IWWTF.

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS BASED ON USER CONTRACT

In order to protect the Port of Sunnyside IWWTF from pass-through, interference, concentrations of toxic chemicals that would impair beneficial or designated uses of sludge, or potentially hazardous exposure levels, limitations for certain parameters are necessary.

The discharge is regulated by a contract between DRR Fruit Products and the Port of Sunnyside. Because the limits in the Port of Sunnyside contract may change during the effective period of the permit, an appendix to the Permittee's O&M manual containing the current contract limits is referenced in the permit instead of incorporating Schedule A directly into the permit.

Schedule A from the most recent contract between DRR Fruit Products and the Port of Sunnyside dated March 22, 2006 contains the following limitations. The hydraulic discharge "peak" is the permit limit.

	HYDRAULIC DISCHARGE		**BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND**	**TOTAL SUSPENDED SOLIDS**	**TOTAL KJELDAHL NITROGEN**	**TOTAL PHOSPHORUS**
	Contracted	**Peak**				
	Monthly Total, cubic feet		**Monthly Total, pounds**	**Monthly Total, pounds**	**Monthly Total, pounds**	**Monthly Total, pounds**
January	22,776	*	12,086	924	28	7
February	42,778	*	22,699	1,736	53	7
March	42,778	64,167	22,699	1,736	53	5
April	42,778	64,167	22,699	1,736	53	5
May	42,778	64,167	22,699	1,736	53	5
June	42,778	64,167	22,699	1,736	53	5
July	80,000	120,000	42,450	3,246	100	7
August	42,778	64,167	22,699	1,736	56	7
September	80,000	120,000	42,450	3,246	100	8
October	80,000	120,000	42,450	3,246	100	8
November	62,778	*	3,312	2,547	78	7
December	42,778	*	22,699	1,736	53	7
Annual Total	625,000		301,641	25,361	780	78

* The Industry may exceed the monthly contracted volumes so long as the total discharge for the four consecutive months (*) of November through February is not in excess of 171,110 cubic feet.

COMPARISON OF LIMITATIONS WITH THE EXISTING PERMIT ISSUED JUNE 1, 2001

The limits are those that exist in the current contract between the Port of Sunnyside and DRR Fruit Products. The contract has changed from the previous permit. The differences include a reduction of the November Biological Oxygen Demand allocation by 30,000 pounds, and a reallocation between months of the yearly total phosphorus. The amount of discharge may be changed in the future (Farrell, personal communication, 2006).

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Monitoring, recording, and reporting are specified to verify that the treatment process is functioning correctly, and that effluent limitations are being achieved (WAC 173-216-110).

The Port of Sunnyside's composite sampler is located in a building outside the south east corner of the facility. The Port monitors flow and collects the facility samples for analysis. Discharge flow is measured by a flume with a sonic sensor.

The analyses, also conducted by the Port lab, include pH, COD, BOD, TSS, TKN, total phosphorus, and chloride. Tests will be conducted for total dissolved solids, and fixed dissolved solids as required.

The monitoring schedule is detailed in the proposed permit under Condition S2. Specified monitoring frequencies take into account the quantity and variability of the discharge, the treatment method, past compliance, significance of pollutants, and cost of monitoring.

OTHER PERMIT CONDITIONS

REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

The conditions of S3.are based on the authority to specify any appropriate reporting and recordkeeping requirements to prevent and control waste discharges [WAC 173-216-110 and 40 CFR 403.12 (e),(g), and (h)].

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

The proposed permit contains condition S5., authorized under Chapter 173-240-150 WAC and Chapter 173-216-110 WAC. It is included to ensure proper operation and regular maintenance of equipment, and to ensure that adequate safeguards are taken so that constructed facilities are used to their optimum potential in terms of pollutant capture and treatment.

The Permittee shall include as separate appendices to the O&M manual: 1) the most recent user contract "Schedule A", and, 2) a Spill and Slug Discharge Control Plan.

PROHIBITED DISCHARGES

Certain pollutants are prohibited from being discharged to the POTW. These include substances which cause pass-through or interference, pollutants which may cause damage to the IWWTF or harm to the IWWTF workers (Chapter 173-216 WAC) and the discharge of designated dangerous wastes not authorized by this permit (Chapter 173-303 WAC).

SOLID WASTE PLAN

The Department has determined that the Permittee has a potential to cause pollution of the waters of the state from leachate of solid waste.

This proposed permit requires, under authority of RCW 90.48.080, that the Permittee develop and submit to the Department a solid waste plan to prevent solid waste from causing pollution of waters of the state. If required by local ordinance, the plan must also be submitted to the local solid waste permitting agency for approval.

SPILL AND SLUG DISCHARGE PREVENTION AND CONTROL PLAN

The Department has determined that the Permittee stores a quantity of chemicals that have the potential to cause water pollution if accidentally released. The Department has the authority to require the Permittee to develop best management plans to prevent this accidental release under section 402(a)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) and RCW 90.48.080.

The Permittee has developed a plan for preventing the accidental release of pollutants to state waters and for minimizing damages if such a spill occurs. The proposed permit requires the Permittee to update this plan and submit it to the Department.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

General Conditions are based directly on state laws and regulations and have been standardized for all industrial waste discharge to IWWTF permits issued by the Department.

Condition G1. requires responsible officials or their designated representatives to sign submittals to the Department. Condition G2. requires the Permittee to allow the Department to access the treatment system, production facility, and records related to the permit. Condition G3. specifies conditions for modifying, suspending or terminating the permit. Condition G4. requires the Permittee to apply to the Department prior to increasing or varying the discharge from the levels stated in the permit application. Condition G5. requires the Permittee to construct, modify, and operate the permitted facility in accordance with approved engineering documents. Condition G6. prohibits the Permittee from using the permit as a basis for violating any laws, statutes or regulations. Conditions G7. relates to permit renewal and transfer. Condition G8. requires the Permittee to control production or wastewater discharge in order to maintain compliance with the permit. Condition G9. prohibits the reintroduction of removed pollutants into the effluent stream for discharge. Condition G10. requires the payment of permit fees. Condition G11. describes the penalties for violating permit conditions.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF NONCOMPLIANCE

A list of all industrial users which were in significant noncompliance with Pretreatment Standards or Requirements during any of the previous four quarters may be annually published by the Department in a local newspaper. Accordingly, the Permittee is apprised that noncompliance with this permit may result in publication of the noncompliance.

RECOMMENDATION FOR PERMIT ISSUANCE

This proposed permit meets all statutory requirements for authorizing a wastewater discharge, including those limitations and conditions believed necessary to control toxics. The Department proposes that the permit be issued for 5 years.

REFERENCES FOR TEXT AND APPENDICES

Farrell, R. 2006. Personal Communication. Port of Sunnyside, Sunnyside, WA. May 18, 2006.

Washington State Department of Ecology.

Laws and Regulations (http://www.ecy.wa.gov/laws-rules/index.html)

Permit and Wastewater Related Information
(http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/wastewater/index.html

Wilson, D. 2006. Personal communication. DRR Fruit Products, Sunnyside, WA. May 22, 2006.

APPENDIX A --PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT INFORMATION

The Department has tentatively determined to reissue a permit to the applicant listed on page 1 of this fact sheet. The permit contains conditions and effluent limitations which are described in the rest of this fact sheet.

Public notice of application was published on July 6, 2006 in the Yakima Herald Republic to inform the public that an application had been submitted and to invite comment on the reissuance of this permit.

The Department will publish a Public Notice of Draft (PNOD) on July 14, 2006 in the Sunnyside Daily Sun News to inform the public that a draft permit and fact sheet are available for review. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments regarding the draft permit. The draft permit, fact sheet, and related documents are available for inspection and copying between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. weekdays, by appointment, at the regional office listed below. Written comments should be mailed to:

Water Quality Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Central Regional Office
15 West Yakima Avenue, Suite 200
Yakima, WA 98902

Any interested party may comment on the draft permit or request a public hearing on this draft permit within the 30 day comment period to the address above. The request for a hearing shall indicate the interest of the party and reasons why the hearing is warranted. The Department will hold a hearing if it determines there is a significant public interest in the draft permit (WAC 173-216-100). Public notice regarding any hearing will be circulated at least 30 days in advance of the hearing. People expressing an interest in this permit will be mailed an individual notice of hearing.

Comments should reference specific text followed by proposed modification or concern when possible. Comments may address technical issues, accuracy and completeness of information, the scope of the facility's proposed coverage, adequacy of environmental protection, permit conditions, or any other concern that would result from issuance of this permit.

The Department will consider all comments received within 30 days from the date of public notice of draft indicated above, in formulating a final determination to issue, revise, or deny the permit. The Department's response to all significant comments is available upon request and will be mailed directly to people expressing an interest in this permit.

Further information may be obtained from the Department by telephone, 509/457-7105, or by writing to the address listed above.

This permit was written by Jean Hays.

APPENDIX B -- GLOSSARY

Ammonia—Ammonia is produced by the breakdown of nitrogenous materials in wastewater. Ammonia is toxic to aquatic organisms, exerts an oxygen demand, and contributes to eutrophication. It also increases the amount of chlorine needed to disinfect wastewater.

Average Monthly Discharge Limitation—The average of the measured values obtained over a calendar month's time.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)--Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other physical, structural and/or managerial practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs include treatment systems, operating procedures, and practices to control: plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. BMPs may be further categorized as operational, source control, erosion and sediment control, and treatment BMPs.

BOD_5--Determining the Biochemical Oxygen Demand of an effluent is an indirect way of measuring the quantity of organic material present in an effluent that is utilized by bacteria. The BOD_5 is used in modeling to measure the reduction of dissolved oxygen in a receiving water after effluent is discharged. Stress caused by reduced dissolved oxygen levels makes organisms less competitive and less able to sustain their species in the aquatic environment. Although BOD is not a specific compound, it is defined as a conventional pollutant under the federal Clean Water Act.

Bypass—The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of the collection or treatment facility.

Categorical Pretreatment Standards—National pretreatment standards specifying quantities or concentrations of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged to a POTW by existing or new industrial users in specific industrial subcategories.

Compliance Inspection - Without Sampling--A site visit for the purpose of determining the compliance of a facility with the terms and conditions of its permit or with applicable statutes and regulations.

Compliance Inspection - With Sampling--A site visit to accomplish the purpose of a Compliance Inspection - Without Sampling and as a minimum, sampling and analysis for all parameters with limits in the permit to ascertain compliance with those limits; and, for municipal facilities, sampling of influent to ascertain compliance with the 85 percent removal requirement. Additional sampling may be conducted.

Composite Sample—A mixture of grab samples collected at the same sampling point at different times, formed either by continuous sampling or by mixing discrete samples. May be

"time-composite"(collected at constant time intervals) or "flow-proportional" (collected either as a constant sample volume at time intervals proportional to stream flow, or collected by increasing the volume of each aliquot as the flow increased while maintaining a constant time interval between the aliquots.

Construction Activity—Clearing, grading, excavation and any other activity which disturbs the surface of the land. Such activities may include road building, construction of residential houses, office buildings, or industrial buildings, and demolition activity.

Continuous Monitoring –Uninterrupted, unless otherwise noted in the permit.

Engineering Report—A document, signed by a professional licensed engineer, which thoroughly examines the engineering and administrative aspects of a particular domestic or industrial wastewater facility. The report shall contain the appropriate information required in WAC 173-240-060 or 173-240-130.

Grab Sample—A single sample or measurement taken at a specific time or over as short period of time as is feasible.

Industrial User—A discharger of wastewater to the sanitary sewer which is not sanitary wastewater or is not equivalent to sanitary wastewater in character.

Industrial Wastewater—Water or liquid-carried waste from industrial or commercial processes, as distinct from domestic wastewater. These wastes may result from any process or activity of industry, manufacture, trade or business, from the development of any natural resource, or from animal operations such as feed lots, poultry houses, or dairies. The term includes contaminated storm water and, also, leachate from solid waste facilities.

Interference— A discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both:

Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal and;
Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent State or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to subtitle D of the SWDA), sludge regulations appearing in 40 CFR Part 507, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

Local Limits—Specific prohibitions or limits on pollutants or pollutant parameters developed by a POTW.

Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation—The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. The daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Method Detection Level (MDL)--The minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is above zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.

Pass-through— A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the-State in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation), or which is a cause of a violation of State water quality standards.

pH—The pH of a liquid measures its acidity or alkalinity. A pH of 7 is defined as neutral, and large variations above or below this value are considered harmful to most aquatic life.

Potential Significant Industrial User--A potential significant industrial user is defined as an Industrial User which does not meet the criteria for a Significant Industrial User, but which discharges wastewater meeting one or more of the following criteria:

a. Exceeds 0.5 % of treatment plant design capacity criteria and discharges <25,000 gallons per day or;
b. Is a member of a group of similar industrial users which, taken together, have the potential to cause pass through or interference at the POTW (e.g. facilities which develop photographic film or paper, and car washes).

The Department may determine that a discharger initially classified as a potential significant industrial user should be managed as a significant industrial user.

Quantitation Level (QL)-- A calculated value five times the MDL (method detection level).

Significant Industrial User (SIU)--

1) All industrial users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N and;

2) Any other industrial user that: discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling, and boiler blow-down

wastewater); contributes a process wastestream that makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or is designated as such by the Control Authority* on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement (in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6)).

Upon finding that the industrial user meeting the criteria in paragraph 2, above, has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the Control Authority* may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from an industrial user or POTW, and in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), determine that such industrial user is not a significant industrial user.

*The term "Control Authority" refers to the Washington State Department of Ecology in the case of non-delegated POTWs or to the POTW in the case of delegated POTWs.

Slug Discharge—Any discharge of a non-routine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge to the POTW. This may include any pollutant released at a flow rate which may cause interference with the POTW.

State Waters—Lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, underground waters, salt waters, and all other surface waters and watercourses within the jurisdiction of the state of Washington.

Stormwater—That portion of precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate, but flows via overland flow, interflow, pipes, and other features of a storm water drainage system into a defined surface water body, or a constructed infiltration facility.

Technology-based Effluent Limit—A permit limit that is based on the ability of a treatment method to reduce the pollutant.

Total Coliform Bacteria—A microbiological test which detects and enumerates the total coliform group of bacteria in water samples.

Total Dissolved Solids—That portion of total solids in water or wastewater that passes through a specific filter.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)--Total suspended solids is the particulate material in an effluent. Large quantities of TSS discharged to a receiving water may result in solids accumulation. Apart from any toxic effects attributable to substances leached out by water, suspended solids may kill fish, shellfish, and other aquatic organisms by causing abrasive injuries and by clogging the gills and respiratory passages of various aquatic fauna. Indirectly, suspended solids can screen out light and can promote and maintain the development of noxious conditions through oxygen depletion.

Water Quality-based Effluent Limit—A limit on the concentration of an effluent parameter that is intended to prevent the concentration of that parameter from exceeding its water quality criterion after it is discharged into a receiving water.

APPENDIX C -- DATA

Effluent Data: March 2003 to March 2006

	BOD, 5-DAY	BOD, 5-DAY	BOD, 5-DAY	BOD, 5-DAY	FLOW, IN CONDUIT OR THRU TREATMENT PLANT	FLOW, IN CONDUIT OR THRU TREATMENT PLANT	NITROGEN, KJELDAHL TOTAL (AS N)	NITROGEN, KJELDAHL TOTAL (AS N)	NITROGEN, KJELDAHL TOTAL (AS N)
	AVG	AVG	MAX	TOT	TOT	TOT	AVG	AVG	MAX
	LBS/MONTH	MG/L	MG/L	LBS/MONTH	CUBIC FEET/MONTH	MGD	LBS/MONTH	MG/L	MG/L
	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value
EFFLUENT									
1									
1-Mar-03	175	4088	4088	175		0.159	1	12.9	13.8
1-Apr-03	162	3366	3702	162		0.173	0	8.6	8.8
1-May-03	72	2921	2921	72		0.091	0	8	8
1-Jun-03	200	3414	4028	200		0.21	0	4.7	5.4
1-Jul-03	89	2391	3233	89		0.138	1	9.2	9.8
1-Aug-03	56	804	1271	56		0.257	1	3.4	3.5
1-Sep-03	74	3555	4478	74		0.01	1	8.6	9.8
1-Oct-03	226	3123	3504	226		0.269	1	9.3	10
1-Nov-03	74	1954	2168	74		0.135	0	8.1	13
1-Dec-03	234	4093	7364	7257	28400		1	9.2	12
1-Jan-04	352	4762	6624	10911	36700		1	10.3	14
1-Feb-04	300	4391	8751	300	31700		1	10.1	13
1-Mar-04	271	4232	5431	8402	31800		1	16.9	21
1-Apr-04	257	3058	4341	7713	40400		1	15.3	24
1-May-04	143	6508	7058	4428	10900		0	19.7	38
1-Jun-04	253	3703	3841	7582	32800		1	18.4	19
1-Jul-04	57	839	1127	1750	33600		1	5.7	6.5
1-Aug-04	95	2059	2753	2956	23000		0	6.4	6.4
1-Sep-04	118	1762	2934	3553	32300		1	8.7	10.1
1-Oct-04	171	2191	3552	5306	38800		1	6.5	6.6
1-Nov-04	80	1692	2294	2398	22700		0	5.4	6.1
1-Dec-04	104	1353	2897	3234	38300		0	2.9	4.1
1-Jan-05	274	2490	4941	8486	54600		5	44.2	92.9
1-Feb-05	144	2249	2996	4029	28700		1	8.7	12.6
1-Apr-05	157	1857	3248	4707	40600		0	2.6	4.1
1-May-05	86	1774	2280	2668	24100		0	7.7	11.1
1-Jun-05	98	1807	2818	2944	26100		0	2.2	2.8
1-Jul-05	314	2806	6712	9722	55500		1	6.2	7.1
1-Aug-05	171	2369	4160	5295	35800		0	1.6	1.8
1-Sep-05	122	2164	2322	3674	27200		0	5.9	7.3
1-Oct-05	89	1314	2559	2748	33500		0	4.3	6.5
1-Nov-05	255	3197	3396	7644	38300		0	5.5	7.4
1-Dec-05	206	3285	3865	6397	31200		0	6.1	6.8
1-Jan-06	128	2611	4055	3961	24300		0	7.1	8.9
1-Feb-06	103	2693	3481	2891	17200		0	4.1	5.5
1-Mar-06	216	4442	5768	6711	24200		1	13.1	15.6
AVG	164.61111	2814.361	3915.583	3855.416667	31951.852	0.1602222	0.611111111	9.1	12.59167
MIN	56	804	1127	56	10900	0.01	0	1.6	1.8
MAX	352	6508	8751	10911	55500	0.269	5	44.2	92.9

	NITROGEN, KJELDAHL TOTAL (AS N)	PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL (AS P)	PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL (AS P)	PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL (AS P)	PHOSPHORUS, TOTAL (AS P)	SOLIDS, TOTAL SUSPENDED	SOLIDS, TOTAL SUSPENDED	SOLIDS, TOTAL SUSPENDED	SOLIDS, TOTAL SUSPENDED
	TOT	AVG	AVG	MAX	TOT	AVG	AVG	MAX	TOT
	LBS/MONTH	LBS/MONTH	MG/L	MG/L	LBS/MONTH	LBS/MONTH	MG/L	MG/L	LBS/MONTH
	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value	Value
1									
1-Mar-03	1	0	0.01	0.01	0	12	274	344	12
1-Apr-03	0					5	111	161	5
1-May-03	0					3	114	114	3
1-Jun-03	0					8	133	162	8
1-Jul-03	1					9	243	450	9
1-Aug-03	1	1	0.3	0.8	1	8	110	156	8
1-Sep-03	1	1	1.1	3.3	1	6	307	388	6
1-Oct-03	1	1	3.2	3.8	1	8	115	282	8
1-Nov-03	0	0	3.1	5.2	0	4	96	118	4
1-Dec-03	16	1	2.3	2.5	4	6	113	192	200
1-Jan-04	24	1	2	3.4	5	10	136	150	312
1-Feb-04	1	1	1.6	3.3	1	9	136	154	9
1-Mar-04	34	0	3.6	4.2	7	8	125	214	248
1-Apr-04	39	1	2.3	4	6	14	165	250	416
1-May-04	13	0	1.1	12.4	1	9	427	993	291
1-Jun-04	38	0	5	6	10	8	119	158	243
1-Jul-04	12	1	1.3	1.3	3	2	33	50	70
1-Aug-04	9	0	2.2	2.2	3	4	87	122	124
1-Sep-04	18	0	2.2	2.4	4	5	81	140	164
1-Oct-04	16	0	2	2.1	5	9	112	134	271
1-Nov-04	8	2	1.6	1.7	0	4	85	120	121
1-Dec-04	7	0	1.3	2	3	5	68	92	162
1-Jan-05	151	0	2.9	3.1	10	18	165	395	562
1-Feb-05	16	1	5.4	7.4	10	16	250	356	449
1-Apr-05	7	0	0.05	0.05	0	6	74	108	188
1-May-05	12	0	0.3	0.8	0	4	77	124	117
1-Jun-05	4	0	0.8	1.7	1	3	53	88	87
1-Jul-05	22	0	3	4.3	10	14	123	228	427
1-Aug-05	4	0	4.5	5.1	10	6	89	120	198
1-Sep-05	10	0	1.6	3.7	3	10	177	211	301
1-Oct-05	9	0	2.4	2.8	5	9	139	176	291
1-Nov-05	13	0	3.2	3.5	8	11	134	158	320
1-Dec-05	12	0	3.4	3.7	7	8	121	126	236
1-Jan-06	11	0	3.3	4.1	5	5	98	160	148
1-Feb-06	4	0	2	3.1	2	4	110	122	118
1-Mar-06	20	0	5.3	5.5	8	6	130	151	197
AVG	14.86111	0.34375	2.32375	3.420625	4.1875	7.6666667	136.94444	207.41667	175.916667
MIN	0	0	0.01	0.01	0	2	33	50	3
MAX	151	2	5.4	12.4	10	18	427	993	562

APPENDIX D -- RESPONSE TO COMMENTS

No comments were received by the Department of Ecology.